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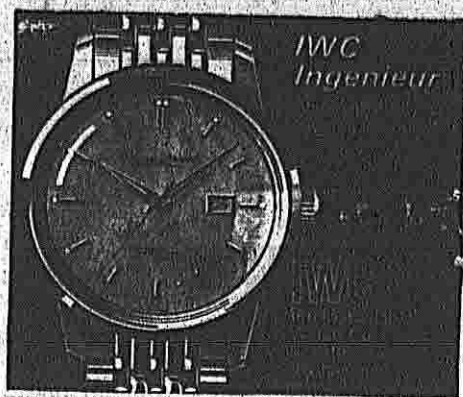
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# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1967, (JAUZA 3, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

## US, UK TO TEST UAR AQABA BLOCKADE

### Soviet, French, US Naval Units Near Crisis Points

KABUL, May 25, (BBC and Combined Services).—According to a BBC report monitored in Kabul, the U.S. and Britain announced they "would test the UAR blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba." No further information as to when the effort would be made was given.

Meanwhile, reports coming from Beirut today, said naval units of the United States, the Soviet Union and France were cruising near the focal points of the Middle-East crisis.

Units of the Sixth U.S. Fleet were operating in the Cyprus area, apparently ready, at least, to take home U.S. citizens if and when regular travelling facilities were no longer available.

Although an official French announcement said that the French naval units in the Mediterranean would not move east of Sicily, Beirut sources were certain that the fleet was also ready for action off the Middle-East coast.

At the same time an unspecified number of Soviet naval units were operating in the Mediterranean.

AP reports that U.S. State Department officials denied Wednesday that the United States has threatened the UAR with the use of force if necessary to keep open the Gulf of Aqaba sea route to Israel. Officials said that such an action at this stage of the crisis when President Johnson is emphasizing a need for UN action would be completely out of line with U.S. strategy for handling the crisis.

A dispatch from Cairo Wednesday said the United States had told UAR it would use force if necessary to keep the gulf open.

U.S. officials said Tuesday that the Egyptian government was informed in advance of President Johnson's statement late Tuesday that the U.S. considered the Aqaba passage an international waterway.

## Jordan Lets Saudi, Iraqi Troops In

AMMAN, May 25, (Reuters).—Jordan announced last night it had given permission for Iraqi and Saudi Arabian troops to enter the country for action in the current confrontation with Israel.

Neither nations has a common frontier with Israel, but both have pledged to counter any Israeli aggression.

An official spokesman said that military security prevented him from saying anything more about his government's move.

A DPA report said Saudi troops have begun to march into Jordan.

Jordan has completed its own mobilisation and deployed its troops in accordance with predetermined plans.

Earlier yesterday, Jordanian Prime Minister Saad Juma endorsed the UAR's decision, to block the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli ships using Israel's vital port of Eilat.

The Arab world was passing through times which would determine the "destiny, not only of Palestine but also of future Arab generation," he said.

But DPA reported a marked symptom of disunity. It quoted the Syrian news agency as saying that the Jordanian authorities yesterday called on all Syrians living in Jordan to leave the country.

## Kosygin, Brown Discuss Crisis

MOSCOW, May 25, (DPA).—British Foreign Secretary George Brown yesterday met Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin for a discussion on the explosive Middle East situation.

Brown also met his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko, yesterday, the first day of his official visit, which was twice postponed within the last week because of the Middle East crisis.

According to informed sources, Brown's surprisingly early meeting with Kosygin indicated that they both were fully aware of the gravity of the Middle East situation.

Evidently the Soviet government wished to gain a firsthand report on the British attitude.

The actual content of yesterday's talks was kept secret by both sides.

AP adds: At a public lecture yesterday, Brown appealed to the Soviet Union to join with Britain in pressing for the return of a United Nations presence to the Middle East.

## Security Council Adjourns Meeting Until Thant Returns

UNITED NATIONS, May 25, (Combined Wire Services).—The Security Council adjourned its Middle East crisis debate last night after some delegates delivered a humiliating rebuff of western efforts to cease the threat to the peace in the Middle East.

Though the recess was called ostensibly for private consultations on a Canadian-Danish resolution aimed at reinforcing Secretary-General U Thant's hand in Cairo, several delegates said they would boycott the private talks.

Delegates of the USSR, India, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Mali and Bulgaria all announced their refusal to participate in the backstage discussions.

They insisted that it was futile for the council to proceed with consideration of the issue until U Thant had returned to New York and made his report. He is due back today as he has cut short his current Cairo visit.

In a bitter attack the delegate of the United Arab Republic, Mohamed Awad el-Kony, said that the resolution tabled was in fact an attempt to sabotage U Thant's mission.

George Ignatieff, for Canada, chided the UAR diplomat for his "intemperate and uncalled-for" remarks, while Hans Tabor, for Denmark, said he had "a nerve" to accuse the Danes of acting on behalf of the United States.

El-Kony, raised the question whether the council would approve the two western states' call for a declaration backing U Thant and a request to all nations to avoid exacerbating Middle East tensions.

The draft encountered further trouble when Dr. Nikolai T. Fedorenko of the USSR and G. Partr-

sarathi, the delegate of India, said they would refuse to engage in any consultations on the resolution.

The sponsors, George Ignatieff of Canada had asked for private talks before the resolution was put to a vote.

El-Kony addressed the 15-nation council, meeting in emergency session on the crisis, after Fedorenko had called for the withdrawal of the United States and British fleets from the Mediterranean.

The United States delegate announced his government's acceptance of proposals for a joint big effort to restore and maintain Middle East peace. President de Gaulle suggested such an initiative in Paris yesterday.

Roger Seydoux, the French delegate said in the council that no effective action by that body was possible without big four acceptance.

The French government Wednesday suggested concerted efforts among France, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to solve the Middle East crisis. The exact procedure for such action has not been determined, the French cabinet spokesman said.

He added: "Its (the government's) action includes an attempt to obtain concerted effort of the four great powers who have a particular responsibility in the safeguarding of peace."

Gideon Rafael, the chief delegate of Israel said an overall Arab plan of campaign against Israel was approaching its culmination with threats of UAR interference with (Continued on page 4)

## 12 JIRGAH COMMITTEES HOLD REGULAR SESSIONS

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirga's 12 committees met yesterday. The Committee on International Relations, which met under the chairmanship of Deputy Abdul Ghaffour Bahir, discussed bringing in and taking out of the country of goods by foreign resident missions.

Explanations were provided to the committee by Deputy Finance Minister Mohammad Anwar Ziaee and Ghulam Haider, president of the customs Department in the Finance Ministry.

The Committee on Home Affairs and local Administration took up a number of proposals made by the Pakhtia deputies and discussed a number of petitions from Pakhtia.

The committee decided to ask Deputy Home Minister Amanullah Mansouri to testify on matters brought up by these petitions at Saturday's meeting of the committee. The committee met under the chairmanship of Deputy Abdul Awal Kuraishi.

The Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs debated issuing national bonds and heard testimony on this matter by Deputy Finance Minister Mohammad Anwar Ziaee and three heads of department in the ministry. The committee met under the chairmanship of Deputy Abdul Ahad Karzai.

The Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Raising debated prices charged for tractors and water pumps imported and distributed by the Agricultural Bank. The committee met under the chairmanship of the Deputy Kamaluddin Eshaqzai.

The Committee on Hearing of Complaints discussed 16 petitions and referred its decisions to the secretariat of the House. The committee met under the chairmanship of Deputy Ghulam Farouq Ghaznavi.

Kabul Traffic Director Amanullah Haider testified for the committee on the city's bus service in the afternoon.

The Committee on Cultural Affairs debated the changing of the name of Spera woleswali in Pakhtia to Ismai Kot. The director of Organisation Dept. in Interior Ministry testified on the matter. The committee meeting was presided over by Deputy Haji Mohammad Zamkani.

In the Committee on Legislation and Legal Affairs Kabul's caretaker mayor, Dr. Mohammad Omar, testified on sources of revenues of the Municipal Corporation. The committee met under the chairmanship of Deputy Ramazan Ali Sharifi.

The Committee on Commercial Affairs studied a number of petitions submitted to it by businessmen. The committee met under the chairmanship of Deputy Sado Asil.

The Committee on Social Improvement completed its work on drafting the law to protect mothers and children and submitted it to the house's secretariat.

## British Diplomats Harassed By Red Guards In Shanghai

PEKING, May 25, (Reuters).—Two British diplomats were kicked and smeared with glue by crowds of Red Guard demonstrators in Shanghai Wednesday a British spokesman said here.

Peter Hewitt and Raymond Whitney, both first secretaries in the office of the British charge d'affaires here, ran a gauntlet of jeering workers and Red Guards at Shanghai airport as they were returning to Peking.

Hewitt's wife and two children were also with them.

The demonstrators jostled, kicked and struck the two diplomats and daubed glue used for putting up wall posters on their clothes, the spokesman said.

Hewitt's jacket was torn in the melee. When the two arrived in Peking they still bore the stains of the glue.

Hewitt, who had been carrying out consular duties in Shanghai, had been ordered back to Peking by the Chinese government which announced two days ago it was closing the consular office in Shanghai.

Whitney travelled to Shanghai earlier in the week after demonstrators had broken into Hewitt's house.

Anti-British demonstrations were still taking place on the Chinese side of the Sino-British border, according to a senior police official in charge of the border area.

However, he described the demonstrations as orderly and said no attempts were made to violate the border.

In Hong Kong public transport was expected to return to normal Thursday following the decision of the bus employees to resume work.

A brief statement issued late last night at the end of a three-hour meeting between management and union representatives said:

"The union, concerned for the interest of the public, has agreed with the management of the bus company

## Surveyor Tests Show Lunar Soil Same As Earth's

WASHINGTON, May 25, (DPA).—The moon has soil and subsoil much like that on earth, America's Surveyor 3 spacecraft has revealed. U.S. scientists Tuesday announced results of an exhaustive study of 6,315 pictures relayed to earth by Surveyor 3 during a lunar day 14 earth days) of photographing and digging from April 19 to May 3.

At a Washington press conference, the lunar experts said that the moon's soil was light gray on the surface and darker gray below, with its bearing strength, adhesive character, and texture quite like ordinary earth dirt.

But unlike earth, where dirt particles are held together by moisture, lunar soil is held together in lumps by a combination of the moon's vacuum, undiminished radiation from the sun, and a constant rain of micrometeorites from space, the scientists said.

Controllers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California have started up Surveyor 3 for another series of photographic and digging operations, after the craft's systems was shut down during the fortnight-long lunar night.

The three-legged craft rests on the eastern edge of the moon's Sea of Storms at a 14 degree tilt on the rim, after bouncing to a landing on April 17.

## US MAJOR DEFECTS, SEEKS ASYLUM

WASHINGTON, May 25, (DPA).—A United States Army major who had access to top secret military files has been granted asylum in Cuba, radio Havana announced yesterday.

He is major Richard Harwood Pearce, 36, the highest-ranking U.S. officer ever to defect to the communists.

A Vietnam war veteran, Pearce served as senior aide to the commandant of the U.S. fourth army, stationed in Texas.

He arrived in the Cuban capital on Sunday in his private light aircraft with his son, aged five.

In a statement to the Cuban authorities, he had said that "following the voice of my conscience, I have decided to leave my country with my five-year-old son."

The U.S. State Department said today it had been informed by the Swiss embassy in Washington yesterday that Pearce was seeking political asylum in Cuba.

## Thant Cuts Short UAR Visit, Returns To New York Today

UNITED NATIONS, May 25, (DPA).—UN Secretary-General U Thant is cutting short his stay in Cairo and returning here today, a UN spokesman said here. No reason was given for U Thant's premature return.

The Secretary-General had talks with UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser Wednesday after waiting 24 hours.

He had planned three days of talks in Cairo and had arrived there Tuesday.

According to an AP report from Cairo, U Thant was reported to have been distressed at the convening of the Security Council meeting during his absence from New York.

Sources close to U Thant said he had commented that it would have been better to have waited for his return from his critical mission to Cairo to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between the Arab states and Israel.

U Thant's displeasure was reported as he held his first talks with President Nasser to discuss a peace formula based on creation of revamped UAR-Israeli mixed armistice commission in an 11th-hour effort to head off war.

Highly qualified sources said the armistice commission envisaged by U Thant would be under United Nations supervision and would be similar to the one which was dissolved in 1956 following Israel's refusal to participate.

UAR sources said Nasser might be willing to endorse establishment

## AIR WAR ON AGAIN OVER N. VIETNAM

SAIGON, May 25, (Reuters).—The air war resumed over North Vietnam yesterday, following a one-day suspension of bombing during the truce marking the Buddha's birthday.

A U.S. Air Force spokesman said here.

The spokesman said that air strikes had been made since midnight Tuesday night on rail facilities and water traffic in the North.

U.S. Headquarters, reports AP, said an unusual number of reconnaissance missions had been flown over the North during the truce period, but that "no significant sightings were reported."

The U.S. Command was not prepared to charge North Vietnam with an unusual buildup effort as has been charged during five past truce periods.

On the ground in South Vietnam, however, the U.S. and South Vietnam

ese Commands charged Viet Cong forces with widespread violations of the truce.

One bitter action evidently flared off and on throughout the truce period. It was listed in the U.S. communiqué as a battle report and not a truce incident. It listed 70 Viet Cong killed and eight U.S. soldiers dead and 13 wounded.

The action took place in coastal Quang Ngai province and began May 22 at 7 a.m. some 17 hours before the truce started.

Infantrymen of the U.S. 25th Division then estimated they had a Viet Cong battalion—some 500 men—surrounded and began putting in air, artillery and naval gunfire.

The U.S. report said the action ended at 1 p.m. Tuesday, midway through the truce, "when the enemy broke contact."

The U.S. also reported that the means

giant B-52 Stratoforts began bombing in South Vietnam shortly after the truce ended, with three raids reported during the day. One raid was only 12 miles (19.3 km.) in the marshlands that begin just west of Saigon.

A spokesman said it was the closest the big bombers have ever gotten to Saigon, and the 6,000 pounds of bombs exploding all over the city.

According to DPA, Pakistan and Rumania yesterday called for granting the Vietnamese the right to solve their problems without external interference.

In their first round of talks in Rawaipindi on Wednesday both countries' foreign ministers, Shariuddin Pirzada and Cornelius Manescu, agreed that the Vietnam issue could not be solved by military means.



President of the Afghan Air Authority Sultan Mahmud Ghazi and Norwegian Ambassador Thorlief Lintrup Paus sign the air agreement.





# THE KABUL TIMES

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## Food For Thought

"Darwinian man though well behaved,  
At best is only a monkey shaved!"

—William Schwenck Gilbert

## NEW EXPORT COMMODITIES

The responsibility of the Ministry of Commerce for expansion of traditional export markets for our commodities is important, but equally important is the finding of new markets for them and of new items for export.

A recent report published in one of the papers shows that Beirut, an important trade centre for the Middle East, has great potentialities as a market for some of our commodities. There is good scope, says the report, for the export of red pepper and pumpkin and watermelon seeds.

The Ministry of Commerce must promptly study these possible items of export. We may have to devote some attention to increasing pepper production in Afghanistan if favourable market conditions exist for the commodity. It may be strange to hear that pumpkin and watermelon seeds are greatly in demand. But if today many nations of the world can export such odd items as frog's leg and earn foreign exchange, why can't we export these seeds?

The proposals have come at a time when the season for pepper and pumpkins is very near in the country. A survey to find out how much of the above-mentioned items would be available for export may be undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

As the patterns of trade in foreign markets are fast changing, the Ministry of Commerce should also study the possibilities of establishing Afghan commercial centres in some of the highly important trade areas of the world. The volume of our trade is fast expanding with the countries of the Middle East, and apparently there are some unexplored markets there. The Ministry should try to establish such a centre, to start with, in Beirut. The Ministry could also encourage one of the banks in the country to take the step. Since the Afghan National Bank has announced the closure of its branch in Bombay, perhaps it could establish a branch of the same type in Beirut.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

In an article in yesterday's *Anis* an Afghan businessman, Haji Mohammad Naim, writes about the market available for Afghan products in Beirut.

"I have been in Beirut for the past one year," says the businessman from Kandahar, "and have studied the import market of Lebanon carefully."

In addition to casings and pistachios which Afghanistan exports to Beirut, pumpkin and watermelon seeds and red pepper have a good market, says the writer. As Beirut is the centre of business for the Middle East, Afghanistan can export its products there and expect to see them re-exported to other nations, says the writer. It is high time that a centre for dealing with Afghan trade is opened in Beirut.

There is a big demand for pumpkin and watermelon seeds and Afghan businessmen will be able to sell in Beirut as much as they can export. But the seeds must be washed well, says the writer.

Afghanistan should expand red pepper plantations as there is a good market for red pepper. Medical herbs, properly cleaned, will also find a ready market, says the writer. If the custom houses in the country could lay down quality standards for the export of these commodities we could increase the volume of our exports of these commodities in the Middle East's main city, the letter goes on.

Afghan carpets have no market in Beirut, but carpets imported there from some of Afghanistan's neighbouring countries have a good sale. The reason for this is that Afghan carpets are not washed properly, unlike Iranian and Pakistani carpets, the letter says.

In a letter in yesterday's *Israh* Abdul Malik Beigharaz from Takhar writes that some years ago the government distributed some land in the provinces to farmers who wanted to plant in the dry season. The

land was above the level of canals and rivers in the area and it was difficult to have canals dug to irrigate the land. The farmers tried their best to cultivate the land, but as their repeated attempts to bring the land under irrigation failed they gave up and left. Now, says the letter, the land and

property settlement department of the government has declared that the land is without owners and has taken it back.

The land is owned by the farmers, and the department should not take it back, says the letter. The letter draws the attention of the Ministry of Finance to the situation.

The paper's correspondent, James Reston, said the document, to be published in the June issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is dramatically sympathetic to the Russian people "and, therefore, almost by accident, powerfully anti-communist."

While in Switzerland Svetlana Alliluyeva wrote down her thoughts "about her own people, her children, her friends in the Moscow writers' colony and her feelings about the struggle between the free spirit, particularly the free spirit of her dead husband, and the physical and intellectual climate of the Soviet Union."

The document is to be separate from her memoirs. Concerned about the possibility that she might seem to be commercialising her feelings, Mrs. Alliluyeva insisted that this separate message should not be published by a big commercial magazine or commercial chain, but by "one of the more modest magazines," the report said.

*Pravda* of Moscow said in an editorial that a writer should have a clear ideological position.

It said that the creative experi-

ence of Soviet literature "proves that the writer achieves his aim when he is in the thick of present-day events, when he regards life in its development and assesses its events from the positions of Marxism-Leninism, when he has mastered the heights of artistic expression."

An article in *The Sunday Times* of London said most of Hong Kong's Chinese are opposed to the present violence in the colony.

Headlined "The Commercial Communism of the Fat Red Cats of Hong Kong," it said: "There is not the slightest doubt that the overwhelming mass of the Chinese in Hong Kong is opposed to the present violence, and want no truck with ideology."

It added: "But adolescent sentiment is changing and Hong Kong must learn to adjust to this change. This does not represent a shift towards communism, but on the contrary a demand for more individual opportunity. There is a new, restless generation growing up without its elders' bitter memories of the homeland. For the younger generation, work and shelter are no longer enough. What they want is better jobs."

*The British Medical Journal* said the knowledge that cigarette smoking is the main cause of lung cancer in Britain has had little effect in persuading people to give up smoking.

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## S. Africa's Quickening Pace Toward Apartheid

By Anthony White

South Africa is moving more swiftly now toward the attainment of apartheid's ultimate goal—the creation of several little black states within white South Africa as future homelands of the country's 13 million Africans.

Eight months after taking over from the late Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, Prime Minister John Vorster is showing signs he is resolved to push ahead more rapidly with government plans to establish these "separate nations with separate freedoms."

One—the Transkei in the southeast corner—already exists. The pattern of a new urgency in apartheid planning has emerged in government statements during the last few weeks.

Each statement illustrates a particular facet of complex, long-term plans to prove to the world that apartheid, carried to its logical conclusion, is a fair and just way to solve South Africa's racial problems.

To apartheid theorists, it is the final answer.

One of the most significant announcements, designed to accelerate the slow shift of Africans from white areas into their future homelands, came this week from M.G. Botha, minister for Bantu development and administration, a chief apartheid theorist emerging as one of the dominant figures in the Vorster government.

He told Parliament that Africans were to be denied all claims to any residential or political rights in the so-called white areas.

In theory, this means they would be placed on the same footing as Africans from foreign states such as Lesotho or Botswana.

Much of the existing legislation affecting their movement and employment in these areas would be replaced by "international" agreements between white South Africa and the African administrations of the newly created Bantustans.

From Minister of Planning and Mining Carel de Wet came news of a controversial bill which will give him absolute control over the establishment and extension of industries in urban areas.

Its significance in the context of apartheid planning lies in the fact that it is closely related to the government's campaign to limit the number of Africans in white urban areas and to ensure that industries requiring large numbers of African workers are established on or near the borders of the Bantustan.

This could be the first ideologically based legislation enacted to make industry conform to the government's apartheid plans.

Other measures, apparently of no great significance, also fit with the pattern.

The control of African influx into such areas as the western Cape is being intensified. The government plans to reduce the number of Africans in this area by 5 per cent a year.

The regulation of African labour from neighbouring states is

being tightened. Government missions have recently visited Malawi and Lesotho—which pour thousands of black workers into South African mining and industry—to get the two governments to ensure their migrant labourers carry passports or identification papers.

In Parliament Botha announced government plans to spend 490 million rand (245 million sterling) during the next five years on the development of African areas—twice as much as was spent during the First Five Year Plan.

Nobody has yet dared to give an estimate as to when apartheid will achieve its cherished goal. It may take generations.

To supporters of the ideal, it is already working in a small way in the Transkei, a partially self-governing black "state" the size of Denmark.

It has its own prime minister—though he is called chief minister—and is home to about 1,400,000 Africans.

In a speech to the Transkei legislative assembly last month Vorster reaffirmed his government's aim to see that each of South Africa's various peoples "attain sovereignty in its own area and over its own national interests."

The day before, on Vorster's arrival in the Transkei capital of Umtata, Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima had declared: "Apartheid is the only policy that can ensure peace for all the people in the country."

(REUTER)

## A Close Shave For UN Development Efforts

By Enoc P. Waters

A major United Nations effort to attract global attention to the flagging industrial growth of some 80 developing countries may be lost in a tangle thicket of diplomatic beards.

This new international crisis was precipitated by the edict of the military junta in Greece, barring entry into the country of bearded persons. While ostensibly aimed at non-spending beatniks, the ruling has ricocheted into the diplomatic field. Some UN diplomats with beards regard it as an assault on their rights and privileges.

They ask what effect the unusual ban will have on the world's first International Symposium on Industrial Development scheduled to be held in Athens next November and December. Delegations from 131 nations, with a total attendance of 800, are expected at the meeting.

A quick check reveals that the ban will not affect any of the UN permanent representatives. All are clean shaven. However, an undetermined number of lower ranking envoys sport beards of an infinite variety—ranging from the long bushy type that conceals all but the nose, eyes and forehead to minuscule Van Dykes and hairline-thin extensions of sideburns that meet under the chin.

Some of these, like Charles Delgado, the first secretary of the Senegal mission—who is an expert in the field of economics—couldn't be eliminated from his country's delegation at the Athens meeting without seriously impairing Senegal's representation.

Nathaniel Eastman, the Librarian second secretary, is another key man whose be-whiskered visage could keep him from attending the important sessions.

Hardest hit, of course, would be the large Indian delegation, with several turbaned and traditionally bearded Sikhs among its representatives.

Whether or not the presence of bearded experts is essential at Athens, the question being raised by some is the right of the Greeks to set up conditions which invade the personal privileges of fully accredited representatives of bona fide governments.

While no mention was made of it in the order handed down jointly by the Greek Ministries of Interior and Public Order, the possibility exists that diplomatic immunity would be extended to the bearded envoys.

Several questioned rejected a suggestion that an international incident could be avoided easily by simply shaving off the beard, even though such an act could be regarded as an act of personal sacrifice or patriotism in the interest of advancing the industrial growth of their homelands.

The indignant retort was that patriotism and sacrifice are not involved and should not be questioned. Instead, they looked upon the ban, if applied to diplomats, as an assault upon the sovereignty of another state. One government can't dictate to the citizens of another, they insisted: this could amount to aggression.

They pointed out that the order was discriminatory in that it wasn't applied to Greek citi-

zens, and that in addition to requiring visitors to shave off their beards to gain admittance, it also demanded that they remain clean shaven as long as they stayed within the territorial limits of Greece.

They were certain, some said, that such an arbitrary and discriminatory regulation would not be upheld by the International Court of Justice and might possibly provide justification for the Security Council to invoke economic sanctions against the military junta.

Nothing that the General Assembly would be in session here at the time of the Athens symposium. Tanzania's Ahmed Abdullah expected that his duties as press officer would require his presence at UN headquarters.

Others in a similar situation are van-dyked Sidney Saul, Guyana's second secretary; Frank P. Karefa-Smart, Sierre Leone's press attache, who has a barely noticeable bit of fuzz on his chin, and Moses Ohikhuare Ihonde of Nigeria, who has a tuft of hair below his bottom lip. All expect that their duties here will be eliminate any possible confrontation with Greece authorities.

U Thant's press secretary, Ramesses Nassiff, said the matter had not been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General so he had no comment to make.

However, since the symposium is being sponsored by the United Nations, involvement of the organisation would seem inevitable unless the Greeks change their minds or change their government.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

## Use Of Satellites To Keep Track Of Weather

By G.I. Golyshev, Deputy Chief, USSR Weather Service

The earth has today more than 10,000 weather stations. Still two-thirds of its surface, the vast wastes of oceans and deserts and polar and mountain areas drop out of the ground network of stations available for meteorological observation. Hence the appearance of such "heavenly helpers" as weather satellites capable of amassing the required information for weather forecasts, may indeed be qualified as a turning point in the annals of the weather service.

Sergei Vavilov, the late president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, used to say a solution of the weather forecasting problem would be as important for mankind as knowing how to use atomic energy. Now, thanks to the satellites, we are unquestionably making marked progress towards that solution. Suffice it to say, to illustrate the possibilities they provide, that on April 11 alone the Soviet Cosmos-144 satellite collected cloud data from an area of some 200 million sq. km.

The space observer at once sees gales, typhoons and storm clouds. Thus, the Cosmos-122

weather satellite was first to spot those two perilous typhoons Alice and Cora. A Cosmos-144 photograph demonstrated the cloud formation of two different cyclons. When a hurricane was raging in a part of the Indian Ocean warning could be given to all ships to keep out of its way.

Cosmos-122 worked round the clock for four months running. Its television, infrared and action-metric equipment and all auxiliary systems carried functioned normally in space for several thousand hours.

Electronic computers process daily the several million information items satellites relay. The results obtained are drawn upon to compile current weather forecasts in the Soviet Union and are relayed to weather centres in Prague, Warsaw, Sofia, Delhi, Cairo and elsewhere.

The Soviet Union is planning broad international cooperation with several socialist countries not only in the use of weather data from outer space but also in the further improvement and

automation of the processing of the information received.

A future network of weather satellites will provide for a global weather chart and terrestrial radiation balance twice every 24 hours. The best way for this is to have three satellites with two-hour periods of revolution and large computer centres able to process in two or three hours the vast amount of information coming in from outer space.

The organisation of such a world-wide network of weather satellites will provide a very good opportunity for international cooperation. After all, nowadays, any country with aircraft going to any end of the earth must know what meteorological conditions are like in places tens of thousands of kilometres away.

The sweeping scale of space exploration has made us distinctly realise that we all live on one and same planet and that all countries share many aims in common, despite their different social systems. One may boldly say that international cooperation in cosmic use will progress.

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# Student Special

## Mullah Nasruddin Discovers How The Tailor Got The Cloth

This story about Mullah Nasruddin and the tailor was sent by A. Ahmad Shabaz who is in class 9 C at Ahmad Shah Baba High School in Kandahar.

Many years ago there lived a great king in India whose name was Akbar. He wanted clever men to come to his court and talk to him. One day Mullah Nasruddin came there. He wanted to be a member of the King's court.

After a few months when Akbar was talking to Mullah Nasruddin, he said, "I don't know how the tailors steal the material. It makes no difference how closely they are watched. Mullah," he continued, "I have a very good tailor and I trust him very much. Can you find out if he is a thief?"

Mullah Nasruddin said yes.

The next day the king brought some fine material and sent for Ajab, the tailor, to make a blouse for his wife. Then he told Mullah Nasruddin that there was no finer material in the city, and to be careful that the tailor didn't steal any. So Ajab sat to work, with the Mullah watching him.

For four days Ajab worked, cutting and sewing. On the fifth day he saw his son, Rajab, near the window where he was working. "You are a good father," shouted Rajab. "For four days you haven't been at home. When you come home my mother will kill you."

Ajab didn't know what to do. He was so mad that he threw his shoe at his son. The boy took the shoe and ran off shouting "When you come home my mother will hit you with this shoe." Mullah Nasruddin, who was watching, laughed at them.

A few days later the queen was driving in the street. She looked at a window and saw that a woman was wearing a blouse of the same kind of material. She was surprised. When she came back she asked her husband where that woman had gotten the material. Akbar was surprised too. He sent a servant to find out who had been wearing the

blouse. After a short time the man returned, saying that Ajab's wife was wearing the blouse.

Akbar sent for Rajab. "I trusted you," he said, "with my expensive material, and you stole some of it."

"No, Sire, I didn't steal any. How could I, when the Mullah was watching me?" Then Akbar asked Mullah Nasruddin if he could find out how the material was stolen. Mullah Nasruddin, after thinking for a little while, replied, "On King, his son came here. They quarrelled and then Rajab threw his shoe at his son. Probably the material was in the shoe and he took it home."

"Sire," said Rajab, "it was only when I went home and saw my wife wearing the blouse of that same kind of material that I remembered that I had put it in my shoe."

The King was very surprised to discover how smart the tailor was and how Mullah Nasruddin found out that he had put the material in his shoe.

### 1. court

دربار

### 2. member

عضو

### 3. to steal

دزدیدن

### 4. material

مواد

### 5. to trust

اعتماد کردن

### 6. to send for

روانه کردن

### 7. blouse

بالا تنه

### 8. surprised

متعجب شد

### 9. to return

عودت کردن

### 10. expensive

قیمتی

### 11. to reply

جواب دادن

### 12. probably

ممکن

### 13. to quarrel

جنگ کردن

### 14. to discover

کشف کردن

## Easy To Read The Grasshopper And The Ant

One day in summer a grasshopper was playing and singing in a field. An ant passed by. He was carrying corn to his home.

"Why don't you come and talk to me?" asked the grasshopper. "You work too hard."

"I'm getting ready for winter," answered the ant. "It's going to be cold, and there won't be much food."

"Why worry about winter now?" said the grasshopper. "There's plenty of food now, isn't there?"

But the ant continued his work.

Then winter came. It was very cold. There was very little food. The grasshopper was very hungry and cold. He went to the ant's house.

"Would you please give me some food?" he asked.

"I'm sorry," said the ant, "but I only have enough food for my family. If you had worked during the summer you would have food now. Good by."

### 1. grasshopper

ملخ

### 2. ant

مور

### 3. to pass by

از کنار گذشتن

### 4. corn

جواری

### 6. to worry

تشویش کردن

### 5. to get ready

آماده شدن

### 7. plenty

بسیار

### 8. to continue

ادامه دادن

### 9. sorry

متأسف

### 10. enough

کافی

### 11. during

در اثنا

## Belated Credit

Last week's stories "A Donkey, A Wolf" and "Who Is Stronger?" were sent to the Kabul Times by Obaidullah Aminzadah, 11 D, Ghazi High School.

The sports story about Ghazi's basketball victory over A.I.T. was written by Kabul Times reporter Amin Saikal, a 12th grade student at Ghazi.

### 1. belated

ناوقت

### 2. credit

تقدیر

### 3. reporter

رپورتر

## RHYTHMOGRAMS: A NEW KIND OF ART

This picture shows a new kind of art. By moving a point of light in front of a camera, lines are drawn on the film. These photographs are called "rhythmograms." This one was done by Heinrich Heidersberger. It is displayed in a gallery in Hannover, West Germany.

### 1. kind

نوع

### 2. art

آرت

### 3. to move

حرکت کردن

### 4. point

نقطه

### 5. light

روشنی

### 6. to draw

ترسیم کردن

### 7. photograph

عکس

### 8. to display

نمایش دادن

### 9. gallery

اطاق کلان

## FROM VILLAGE TO CITY

Ghulan Raouf Khoram contributed this description of Alawoddin village. He is in class 11 W at Ghazi High School.

Once there was a village in the heart of Chardei near Kabul. It was called Alawoddin village. It was bounded on the east by Darulaman road, on the west by Aliabad road, on the north by the Kabul river and on the south by Darulaman and Aliabad roads.

Alawoddin had a very good and pleasant climate. The scenery was very beautiful and nice. There were many gardens and good fields and a big brook.

The people of this village were farmers and gardeners. And the people were very brave and hospitable. They kept horses, cows, donkeys and sheep. They got milk from the cows.

The land of this village was very fertile. The brook of Alawoddin passed through this village. The famous fruits of this village were apples and blackberries, wheat, lettuce, apricots and mint.

At the present time Alawoddin is not that beautiful any

more. Now that land is Karte Seh. Now on its land are many beautiful buildings. Alawoddin is finished.

### 1. village

قریه

### 2. heart

مرکز، قلب

### 3. to bound

محاصره بودن

### 4. pleasant

خوشگوار

### 5. climate

اقلیم

### 6. scenery

منظره

### 7. brook

جویچه

### 8. farmer

دهقان

### 9. gardener

باغبان

### 10. brave

شجاع

### 11. hospitable

مهمان نواز

### 12. to keep

نگاه کردن

### 13. fertile

پرثمر

## Crossword Solution

Correct solutions to last week's student crossword puzzle were sent or brought to the Kabul Times by:

Ahmad Zia Sultani, 11 D, Habibia

A. Rahman Farahi, 10 A, Ghazi

Belqis Abdali, 9 A, Rabia Balkhi

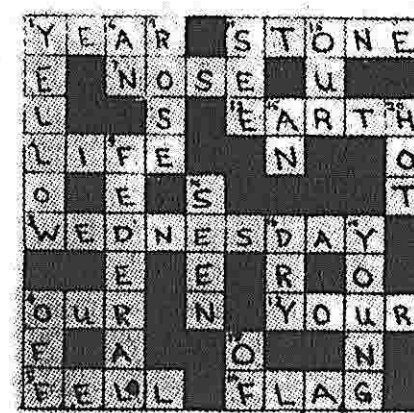
Afifa Akbar, 11 A, Rabia Balkhi

Afifa Akbar, 11 A, Rabia Balkhi

Shah Abdullah, 11 F, Ghazi

Khairya Khairzadah, 12th class, Rabia Balkhi

Good job, thank you very much.



## Queen Anne Makes Newton A Knight In 1705

After Newton finished his great book, he was very tired. He became a member of parliament. Then he became warden—and later director—of the national mint. In this capacity he reformed the system of British coinage. He also sentenced people who were charged with counterfeiting money.

Newton had a house in London and a country estate. Many scholars and scientists from all over Europe came to see him. Often they saw him quarrelling with his neighbours about how many animals he was allowed to graze on the public pastures.

In 1705, when Newton was 63 years old, Queen Anne conferred the honour of knighthood on him. The ceremony took place at Trinity College, Cambridge. This was a fitting climax to his career. Forty-four years before it had started there with his studies. He was now Sir Isaac Newton.

In his old age Newton lived in London. His beautiful niece, Catherine Barton, was his housekeeper. In the evenings they played cards in his elaborately furnished living room. He died in 1727 at the age of 85. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, London, with England's greatest citizens.



### 1. member of parliament

عضو شورا

### 2. warden

نکبیا

### 3. director

آمر

### 4. national mint

ضراب خانه

### 5. capacity

ظرفیت



### 6. to reform

ریفرم کردن

### 7. system

سیستم

### 8. coinage

سکه

### 9. to sentence

محکوم کردن

### 10. to be charged

متهم بودن



### 11. to counterfeit

جعل کاری

### 12. country estate

خانه دوارز شهر

### 13. to quarrel

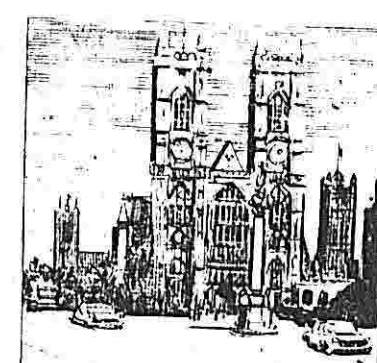
جنگ کردن

### 14. to allow

اجازه دادن

### 15. to graze

علف چرانی کردن



### 16. public pasture

علف چران عام

### 17. to confer

تعلیق

### 18. honour

شرافت

### 19. knighthood

شوالیه

### 20. ceremony

مراسم

## Algebra Answers

Solutions to last week's algebra questions were submitted by Abdul Rahman Farahi, 10 A student at Ghazi.

The first problem was:

Abdul had a certain amount of money (x). He took away 1 of this amount and put back Af. 45:  $(x - 1/3x + 45)$ .

From this new amount he took away 1/4 and put back Af. 70:  $1/4 (x - 1/3x + 45) + 70$ .

After this he had Af. 130.

Here is the complete equation:

$(x - 1/3x + 45) - 1/4 (x - 1/3x + 45) + 70 = 130$

Now multiply the equation by 12 to eliminate the fractions. Remember to multiply both sides of the equation. Watch plus and minus signs.

$12 (x - 1/3x + 45) - 3(x - 1/3x + 45) + 840 = 1560$

$12x - 4x + 540 - 3x + x + 840 = 1560$

Now add up all the plus and minus x's and transpose all the numbers to the right hand side of the equation. Watch plus and minus signs.

$6x = 315$

Divide by 6.

$x = \text{Af. } 52.5$

In the second problem, two numbers are in the ratio 3:4. If seven is subtracted from each, the remaining numbers are in the ratio 2:3. What are the two numbers, x and y?

1.  $x/y = 3/4$  (ratio of x to y)  
2.  $x - 7/y - 7 = 2/3$  (ratio after subtracting 7)

$1. 4x = 3y$

$x = 3y/4$

2.  $3x - 21 = 2y - 14$

$3x = 2y + 7$

$x = 2y + 7/3$

The two left sides of equations 1. and 2. (x) are equal. Therefore:

$3y/4 = 2y + 7/3$

Multiply by 12.

$9y = 8y + 28$

$y = 28$

$x = 3y/4$

$x = 84/4$

$x = 21$

### 1. algebra

الجبر

### 2. to submit

تسلیم دادن

### 3. to eliminate

حذف نمودن

### 4. to transpose

مبادله کردن

### 5. ratio

نسبت

### 6. therefore

فلذا

### 9. singular

بر جسته

### 10. knife

کارد

### 11. to mumble



## Soviet Protocol President Here

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—Malochkov, president of protocol in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived here yesterday to take part in preparations for the visit of Nikolai Podgorny, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union here.

General Mohammad Arif, Afghan ambassador to the Soviet Union, also arrived yesterday to take part in welcoming Podgorny next week.

A five-member team of Soviet journalists has also come to Afghanistan. During its stay the team will gather material on Afghanistan for Soviet television, radio, cinema and newspaper audiences.

## Aqaba Blockade

(Continued from page 1)

The French government does not intend to propose its arbitrary use of force in the crisis, the informants said, but instead it hopes to use its influence in the Middle East to ease the crisis.

Meanwhile, in Washington the United States and Britain opened urgent talks Wednesday on international action to open the Gulf of Aqaba in the face of the UAR policy of blockade.

British Minister of State George Thompson, sent here overnight by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, began meetings with state department officials.

President Johnson in a statement late Tuesday denounced the blockade as "illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace."

The President reportedly hopes last, firm diplomacy can minimise the danger to peace, and he made clear that he wants international action through the United Nations if possible to deal with the issues of the crisis of which the Aqaba blockade is the most pressing.

Thompson was reported under instructions, as Prime Minister Wilson indicated publicly, to keep acting on plans within the framework of the United Nations. Apart from his talks with state department officials, particularly Under Secretary of State Rostow and Secretary of State Dean Rusk, he was scheduled to go to New York for talks with UN authorities.

Officials said they believe the first U.S.-British plan for action would be in the diplomatic field, to seek an arrangement to open the Aqaba route without a physical showdown.

## Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern and eastern regions of the country will be cloudy. Other parts will also have cloud formations in the afternoon with occasional rain. Yesterday N. Salang had 36 mm rain; S. Salang 3 mm; Baghlan 3 mm; Jalalabad 2 mm; Khost 3 mm; Gardez 4 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 16C, 61F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	17C	7C
	63F	44F
Kandahar	29C	14C
	84F	57F
	64F	39F
Gardez	20C	7C
	68F	44F



### ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4, 7, 9, 11 and 9:30 p.m. American cinemascop colour film **THOSE MAGNIFICENT MEN IN THEIR FLYING MACHINES**

At 2:30, 5, 8, and 10 p.m. American colour film in Farsi **THE AVENGER**

## Johnson, De Seynes Speak At World Water Conference

WASHINGTON, May 25.—U.S. President Johnson Tuesday pledged the United States "to continue to work in every area which holds promise for the world's water needs."

"And," he told the 90-nation Water for Peace conference here, "we pledge to share the fruits of this technology with all who wish to share."

Johnson addressed the opening session of the week-long conference which is seeking solutions to the world's growing water problem.

In line with the U.S. pledge of cooperation, Johnson noted that American scientists will begin discussions next month with India on experimental rainmaking projects "which may hold promise for drought-ridden countries all over the world." The United States is prepared to help found regional water resource centres around the world which will provide leadership and stimulate cooperation, Johnson said. "We will provide our fair share of the expert assistance, the supplies and equipment, and the financing," Johnson promised.

The conference is the first international meeting to consider the whole spectrum of the world's water problems and needs. Its goal is a sharing of knowledge and technology in the area of water resources development and control.

Represented at the conference are 90 nations, including Afghanistan, six territories, eight specialised agencies of the United Nations, and 12 other international organisations.

Philippe de Seynes, United Nations under secretary for economic and social affairs, who also spoke at the opening session, said an increasing number of nations are "turning to longer range and comprehensive planning of water resources." He pointed out that the United Nations recently set up a water resources agency to help coordinate this effort.

## Security Council

(Continued from page 1)

shipping in the Strait of Tiran, entrance to the gulf of Aqaba—Israel's only outlet to the Indian ocean.

Information Minister Georges Gorse, speaking to newsmen after a regular cabinet meeting said that France is doing its best "to dissuade the Middle East countries in the crisis from taking any steps to upset peace in the region."

The United States formally announced its acceptance of a French proposal for a big four effort to restore and maintain peace in the Middle East.

There was no response from Dr. Fedorenko to the suggestion.

Despite the row over whether the council should consider the crisis while U Thant is away, Canada and Denmark jointly tabled what they believed was a non-controversial resolution which would have the world body throw its full support behind the Secretary-General's peace efforts, request all states to avoid any action that might exacerbate tensions, and have the situation considered further after U Thant's return.

WASHINGTON, May 25, (DPA).—The U.S. government Tuesday advised all American citizens against visiting Hong Kong at present because of the current unrest there. But a state department spokesman stressed that the 6000 Americans living in Hong Kong were not requested to leave. The British crown colony would continue to be used as a holiday spot for U.S. military personnel on leave from Vietnam.

## HONG KONG UNREST

(Continued from page 1)

from doing so by leftist intimidation.

Token strikes or stop-work appear to be the latest weapons employed by the leftists in their confrontation with the government.

Yesterday, employees of the bus company in Kowloon did not report for work for three hours.

About half the workers at Hong Kong and China gas company stayed away from work for four hours. Supplies were however maintained. Workers at the Whampoa dock company also staged a two-hour stoppage.

Apart from the transport disruption and a brief loudspeaker war everything was quiet yesterday.

The government has rejected as "baseless nonsense" a New China News Agency claim that at least 200 Chinese had been killed or seriously injured in disturbances here.

It challenged them to "produce the bodies or show us the graves."

Chinese Charge d'Affaires in London Shen Ping yesterday protested to Britain about the alleged "continuing cruelty" of British authorities towards demonstrators in Hong Kong.

## Asian Bank Plans Flexible Policy In Making Loans

MANILA, May 25, (Reuters).—The Asian Development Bank has denied that it is limiting loans to participating countries to only \$5,000,000 each.

A bank spokesman in a press statement clarified reports that the bank had agreed to reconsider its decision to limit the loans to only \$5,000,000.

The spokesman said that as a matter of fact the bank's board of governors had as yet not reached any decision on the amount of loans the bank would be giving out.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos in his press conference last week had expressed disappointment over the report that the bank had limited its loans, saying that no country could hope to develop anything on a \$5,000,000 loan.

The president in a conference over the weekend with Bank President Takeshi Watanabe of Japan and Bank Director Cornelio Balmaceda of the Philippines proposed a flexible policy on loans for meritorious national projects.

The president's office in a statement on the conference said Watanabe agreed with President Marcos on the proposed adoption of a liberal policy on loans for agricultural projects, adding that he would get the views of other participating nations.

## Gardens Of The British Embassy

The gardens of the British Embassy will be open to visitors on the afternoon of Friday, May 26 from 2:30 to 5:00 p.m. All who would like to come to view the gardens will be welcome. There will be an admission charge of Af. 30, the proceeds of which will be donated to local charities.

Children will be admitted at half price. Light refreshments will also be on sale.

## INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Every Thursday night, dinner dance and music by the Blue Sharks.

## OFFICE SPACE FOR RENT

PIA intends subletting its present sales office premises at Pashtany Tejaraty Bank. It has four large rooms with large show windows for display purposes. For further information please contact phone 22866/22155 during office hours.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—During the last 14 months the Spinzar Company has exported 11,741 tons of cotton to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

During the same time the Company provided 8,720 tons of cotton to local textile mills.

TALOQAN, May 25, (Bakhtar).—The Daraz Canal, which was damaged by the recent floods, was repaired by the Takhar Department of Public Works with the help of the local people.

The canal irrigates 6,000 acres of land in Sarai and Khataian.

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—A delegation from the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society arrived yesterday morning. It was received in the airport by Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, president of the Women's Institute. The delegation visited the Women's Institute and toured its various branches.

During its four-day stay here the delegation will also inspect a number of development projects.

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—Professor Delibor Povolny of Brno Agricultural University, who headed a team of Czechoslovak scientists at the Medical College of Nangarhar University, left for Czechoslovakia on Tuesday after spending two months of lecturing parasitology in Jalalabad.

KUNDUZ, May 25, (Bakhtar).—A village school was opened yesterday in Zar Kharid village near the centre of Kunduz. This is the 14th village school opened during the last two months in Kunduz province in accordance with

the educational development plan. The villagers have donated construction costs of the school.

HERAT, May 25, (Bakhtar).—Justice Minister Dr. Mohammad Haider, accompanied by the governor of Herat visited the court in Kushk woleswali yesterday. Kushk is located 60 kilometres west of Herat city.

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari yesterday visited the Women's Hospital of Kabul University. The hospital, which has 300 beds, is the only one in Kabul besides the maternity houses, which takes only women patients.

The rest of the hospitals in Kabul take men as well as women patients.

KABUL, May 25, (Bakhtar).—Kabul University Rector Tourialai Etemadi yesterday pressed the button and started a new printing press at the University's material centre.

So far the centre has relied on mimeographing machines in duplicating reading materials and textbooks for the colleges.

## Queen Anne

(Continued from page 3)

21. to take place برپا کردن
22. fitting مناسب
23. climax اوج، ذروه
24. career حيات
25. niece خواهر زاده
26. housekeeper نگهبان خانه
27. evening شام
28. elaborate مفصل شرح
29. furnished مزین
30. to bury دفن کردن
31. citizen هم شهری

## MAHTABZADA SARDAR STORES

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## FOR SALE

VAUXHALL Victor D.L. 1964. Contact Graham, British Embassy.

## HOUSE FOR RENT

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BEIRUT - GERMANY  
MON - THU

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Kabul dep	IR 733/727 1005	FG 203 1030	IR 733 1005
Tehran arr		1505	1130
Beirut arr	1315		
	Mon	Wed	Fri
	LH 611	LH 601	LH 601
Tehran dep		0630	0630
Beirut dep	0715		
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## SEE THE USSR

We need 2-4 persons for a trip to the Soviet Union from June 11 to June 28. The itinerary is Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow Leningrad - Kiev - Yalta - Sochi - Tbilisi - Baku - Tashkent Kabul. All-inclusive service of "Intourist" on the basis of tourist class. Two sightseeing trips every day. Two visits to the theatre and the circus. Air transportation. The whole price of the trip is \$500.

Contact "Intourist," USSR Embassy compound, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Tel. 20514.

## SEE THE USSR